



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.—The attempt to hold a Radical Convention in New Orleans yesterday, resulted in the organization of two separate bodies. Gov. Warmouth led his forces to an appointed place and being refused admission under certain rules, withdrew to Turner's Hall, where some pretty strong speeches were made by his adherents. One, Pinchback, declared that if the Government sought to put them down, the sooner it was torn down and a monarchy built on its ruins, the better! The military were called out early in the day, to suppress any disturbance, which it was feared by some might occur. At the last accounts, the two conventions were under way.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.—Mr. Bowman, chief of the Division of Supervisors and Detectives of Internal Revenue, (an office created without authority of law,) successor to Col. Clifford Thomson, of New York Central railroad notoriety, was removed from his position yesterday morning by Commissioner Douglass. The Commissioner, also, yesterday issued the following order: "That all records and papers pertaining to the appointment of and correspondence with, detectives and supervisors, be transferred to William O. Avery, the appointing clerk of this office." We have no doubt that if this whole detective system were thoroughly investigated, it would be found full of corruption.

C. & O. CANAL.—The Washington Star of yesterday says that Collector Blunt, of Georgetown, received a telegram on Tuesday night from Sandy Hook, Maryland, stating that another break had occurred about eighty miles up the canal, on Federal Level, Mercerville, near the burnt warehouse. A subsequent dispatch brought the intelligence that the present break is just below the last break near Sharpsburg, and is considerably larger. It occurred at 5:30 on Tuesday morning. Nothing further has been received at the Collector's office to indicate the length of time which will be required to repair the damage. Mr. Geo. Waters, of Georgetown, has received advice from the break, dated Tuesday morning, which state that at that time it was one hundred and fifty yards wide, and that it was hourly becoming wider. Report now says that the break will be repaired in five or six days.

EX-COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON experiences now what many a man experiences, when he loses an office from which he could dispense patronage, and has to "come down" to private station. Now that he is out of office, a whole score who "boot licked" him, are swift to denounce, and to make charges which they never made when he was in power. Oh! the baseness of parasites in this world! Oh! the meanness of these tories! All that they say today about Pleasanton may be true—we suppose it is—but why didn't they say it yesterday?

COLORED CONVENTION.—H. M. Turner, president of the Georgia State Convention, has published a call on the colored people of the different Southern States to arrange for sending delegates to a convention to be held at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871. This call is endorsed recommended by another call, addressed to the colored people of Virginia, signed among others by "R. D. Beckley and Geo. L. Seaton, of the Seventh Congressional District."

The history of the proceedings which took place relative to the formation of the new State of West Virginia, in another column, will be useful for present information and future reference. We have always regarded the creation of that new State, under the circumstances, including the "annexation" of Jefferson county, &c., as one of the most indefensible of the war measures—for it may be called a war measure—which was carried into effect. There was nothing about it which the Constitution authorized or which can be justified under the usages and principles of our government and laws.

The Abbe Deichy, a witness in the trial of the Communists now going on in Paris, said that he had served twenty-five years as a missionary among savages, and never had he witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He said that among the members of the court-martial held by the insurgents in Roquette prison, there were boys of the age of 17!

A man in New York recently smuggled into that port \$100,000 worth of silks and laces. It is now recommended to "compromise" with him for \$14,000! This is an illustration of that "profound" remark, (recently attributed to Mr. Benj. F. Butler as original, but which has been a common saying for twenty years)—that "it is not laws that we want, but the enforcement of laws."

It is said that the press of the Pacific coast unanimously condemn the order of the War Department countermanding the orders of Gen. Stoneman, for an active campaign against the Apaches, for the purpose of giving the Friends' commissioners an opportunity to operate. The order is denounced as handing the helpless settlers of Arizona over to the tender mercies of the Apaches.

The North Adams Massachusetts Chinamen shoemakers appear to be getting along well. They are now said to be equal in respect of dexterity and rapidity of work to most of the natives who have served a much longer apprenticeship.

Littell's Living Age, for this week, contains a very good selection of articles from the latest British periodicals.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The United States Consul at Nassau reports to the Secretary of State the loss, on the 21st of June, at the northeast point of Maraguana Island, Bahamas, of the American mail steamer Port au Prince, of New York. The vessel ran ashore in consequence of a strong southwest current, and the inaccuracy of her chronometer, and bulged as soon as she struck. The passengers and crew took to the boats and went to Betsay Bay, and thence were taken to Magua in the wrecking ship Gazelle. A considerable portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The crew were shipped back to New York by the Consul.

While Mr. Bennett, the owner of a store at Vienna, Clarke county, Ohio, was yesterday drawing rose oil from a large can, the gas ignited from a candle he held in his hand, and immediately the room was filled with flame. Thirty or forty persons entered the house to assist Bennett and save the property, when two kegs of powder exploded, demolishing the building, the ruins of which fell upon the villagers, saving the property, fatally injuring four, and more or less injuring 27 others, including two women.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says:—"Further information concerning the hanging of the blacks at Frankfort yesterday, indicate that it was done by forty persons. The blacks were taken from the jail so quietly that hardly anybody was aware of it until the deed was over. They were taken across the Kentucky river, from a mile from Frankfort, and hung near the spot where one of them had committed an outrage on a lady a few days previously."

During a thunder storm yesterday afternoon, the lightning struck the railroad track just outside the east end of the Hoosac tunnel, Mass., and entering the tunnel on the rails, exploded a charge of nitro-glycerine. Two men were killed, and another so severely injured that he died shortly after. A charge was similarly exploded on the west end of the tunnel, during the same storm, without damage.

The last item of news about Mrs. Wharton is an account of a financiering operation which she practised on a relative in Philadelphia, borrowing \$6,000 on the pretence of paying off mortgage on her house, and promising security, which was never given. It appears that the statement with regard to the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Alcock, was incorrect in many particulars.

Wm. Waltner has sued Dr. Hembold in the Supreme Court of New York for \$500, which he alleges the Doctor lost at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, in a game of cards. The defense is that the claim is a gambling debt. The case was tried Tuesday. Decision reserved.

The adultery case now before Judge McKean, in Salt Lake City, has created a great excitement among the Mormons. This is the first case of the kind ever entered by a Mormon woman. It is generally believed should she succeed others will take similar action.

Ever since Montana has been organized into a Territory it has elected a Democrat to Congress, until this year, when the Republican candidate, Mr. W. H. Claggett, was successful by one thousand majority.

The Democrats claim the election of Leslie as Governor of Kentucky by 35,000 majority, which the Radicals maintain will not be more than 25,000 or 30,000.

Commissioner Douglass, yesterday, made several changes in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and it is said contemplates others.

DREADFUL AFFAIR.—A dispatch from Rochester, New York, says:

"A tragedy occurred last night at the festival of St. Paul's Church, at Fred Fack's Gardens, in the Falls Field, which, for the moment, eclipses the absorbing interest in the approaching execution of Messrs. Viola Karchner, a German girl of fifteen, residing with her parents in company with a lady and gentleman, who, being neighbors, had invited her to accompany them, promising protection. In company with an unknown man she left the hall and strayed to the brink of the cataract in the rear. Scores of young rowdies attended the festival, and prowling about the grounds, discovered the man and child. The man ran away and escaped observation in the darkness, while the girl, starting up, and seeing the rowdies close upon her, walked in an opposite direction and over the precipice of rocks. She fell a distance of seventy-five feet, to the dry bed of the river below. The horrible story was soon circulated through the hall, where the festival was in progress, and Detectives Hughes and Farrell made a descent from Cataract street to a place below the Falls, where they found her lying among the rocks with her neck broken. They carried her up the cliff, past the place where the Littles were murdered, and her corpse was taken to the dead house. She was a pretty girl, dressed in gray, and wore an elegant fan, which was unbroken, attached to her wrist."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—From experiments lately tried by one of our most skillful chemists, the fact seems well established that certain articles, such as old wearing apparel, well-dried wood, etc., are capable of generating sufficient heat to induce combustion without the application of fire. A piece of old cotton saturated with linseed oil and packed in a chest with old papers and rags, he found, after eight days, so shrivelled up that the rags looked as if they had been held near a fire. Again some old rags to which no oil had been applied were wrapped up with two or three matches and placed in a tin box which was in a lot exposed to the rays of an afternoon sun during very hot weather. After three or four days of this test the box in which the rags had been deposited was found to contain only some well-blackened cinders. In short, the various tests proved very satisfactorily, we think, that not a few of the numerous fires "supposed to be the work of an incendiary" are caused by, perhaps, a rag which has been used with benzine by the frugal housewife to clean a coat, or by the heat which is known to be generated from articles of silk, cotton, etc., shut up in a close room.

THE RADICAL STATE COMMITTEE.—The Radical caucus in this State has been boiling for months, and the feud between the "carpet-baggers" and "native Republicans" has waxed warmer and still warmer until a row and public rupture was only averted by defeating the proposition for a State Convention. Since that object was accomplished there have been growls and mutterings in and out of the Custom House. It has finally, however, been determined to hold a meeting of the State Central Committee on Tuesday next, in this city, when Senator Lewis will be present. Governor Wells, it is said, has agreed to give up the chairmanship of the Committee, and James Platte, M. C. from the Petersburg district, will take his place.—*Petersburg Enquirer.*

A STAGE RACE.—This morning a stage race came off between the rival lines of Harman & Co. and Kemp. They came in pretty close upon each other, Harman being about two minutes ahead. The race commenced at Staunton and ended at Harrisonburg a distance of twenty-five miles, being made in two hours and forty minutes. Of course the horses suffered severely, some of them bleeding at the nostrils as they came into town. Such scenes are disgraceful.—*Harrisonburg Enterprise.*

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A dispatch from Bristol says:—Mr. Connelly, has been found upon the side of the railroad, near Bristol, badly mangled about the head and shoulders. He says that he was first beaten by a colored man, and was placed upon the railroad track for dead, but that he recovered sufficient strength to get off the track before the approaching train came up. He will probably survive.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"A few years ago we had a Sassafras oil factory in Spotsylvania, and surely if a plenty of raw material enters into the success of such an establishment, it ought to have succeeded. The Richmond Whig in alluding to a factory of this kind in that city, says its proprietors after experimenting two years, think the business one which can be made profitable."

Under the law passed by the General Assembly at its last session, each soldier, not heretofore furnished, who lost limbs in the war is entitled to receive an artificial limb upon application to the State Auditor. Up to this time only some forty or fifty persons have applied.

A party of capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the valuable iron-ore lands at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, and immediately on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, belonging to J. D. Hanger. They contemplate the erection of furnaces.

A correspondent of the Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch states that a young white woman, named Scottie Ann Sinclair, has been arrested in Staunton, charged with murdering her illegitimate infant child by putting it in a stove.

On Friday evening a little boy, the youngest child of Mrs. J. Randolph Grigsby, of Winchester, fell into a cistern on her premises, and was drowned.

Winchester and the country adjacent is now in the midst of a very severe drought. The corn fields and gardens are parched and all vegetation is languishing.

Mr. Henry Markwood, of Hampshire county, a native of Frederick county, died suddenly on Tuesday last week, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years 2 months 16 days.

During the year ending on the 1st of July last the number of arrests made in Richmond was 5,811, of which number 3,417 were colored persons.

Gov. Walker has recently refused pardons in six cases, in which the parties, three of whom were white, had been convicted of felony.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry is spoken of as the successor of Dr. Chambliss, as pastor of the Second Baptist church of Richmond.

The amount of the State debt funded up to yesterday was \$6,598,620.73.

West Virginia.

(From Charleston (Jefferson county) Spirit.)

Having recently had the leisure and the curiosity to examine, among the official records of the National Library, into the history of the formation of the State of West Virginia, I have thought that some facts, as to the origin of the present State Constitution, might not be lacking in general interest or in relevancy to the question now before our people. A few preliminary facts may be summarily stated.—The Ordinance of secession was adopted by the Virginia Convention April 17, 1861, and ratified by the people at the regular election on the 4th Thursday in May following. The opposition to this measure in N. W. Virginia found its first general expression in an informal Convention composed of individuals from 26 counties, (including Frederick,) which met in Wheeling on the 13th of May. After a stormy session, in which a party, headed by John S. Carlile, clamored for the immediate and revolutionary proclamation of a new State, resolutions were adopted declaring void the action of the Virginia Convention, and urging citizens to vote against the Ordinance of Secession, and to elect members of Congress and of the State Legislature as usual, at the May election. In the event of the ratification of the Ordinance, the counties were to appoint on the 4th of June, delegates to meet on the 11th of June to devise such measures as the safety of the people should demand; and in this Convention members of the Legislature were to have seats.

This Convention composed of delegates from 31 and afterwards from 35 counties, met in Wheeling and proceeded to re-organize the Government of the State, vacated the offices of all who adhered to the Richmond authorities, and on the 20th June elected Pierpont, Governor, and Dan'l. Polley, Lieut. Governor. The Legislature was summoned to meet July 1st, and an oath was prescribed binding all officers in the State to uphold the Constitution of the U. S. and the government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by this Wheeling Convention. The declared object of the leaders in this movement was to have this government of Virginia recognized by the Federal Government, that it might give its consent to the formation of a new State as provided by the Constitution. This Convention adjourned June 25, and the Legislature met in Wheeling, July 1st, elected Carlile and Willey, U. S. Senators in the place of Hunter and Mason, and proceeded to legislate on August 1st, and on the 20th of August passed an Ordinance providing for the creation of a new State, the question of its formation to be submitted to the people on the 4th Thursday in October, 1861, who, at the same time, were to elect members to a Convention to form a Constitution for the new State, in case this question was affirmatively decided. The vote stood 18,408 in favor, 781 against the new State. The new Convention accordingly met in Wheeling November 26, 1861, and adjourned February 18, 1862, having framed a Constitution, to be submitted to the people. This absolutely included 44 counties, provided for conditional admission of 4 more, viz: Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan; and upon their admission, for the conditional admission of Berkeley, Jefferson, &c. At the election held on April 3rd, this Constitution was ratified by the people by a vote of 18,802 to 514.

The Legislature of the re-organized government assembled on the 20th of May, 1862, and May 13, gave its formal assent to the erection of the new State, and instructed the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure the admission of West Virginia into the Union. The Act of Congress admitting West Virginia which passed the Senate in July and the House in December, was approved December 31, 1862. But this Act was provisional. It included 48 counties, and required that the Convention, and then the people, should ratify an article, to be incorporated in the constitution forbidding the introduction of slaves, and providing for gradual emancipation in the State, which being certified to the President he should issue a proclamation, and the Act would be in force after the lapse of 60 days. The Convention re-assembled in February, accepted the article, and the people ratified it in March. The President's proclamation bore date April 19, 1863, and an election being held in May, the new State Government went into operation June 20th, 1863, at which time Pierpont resigned his government to Alexandria. Such, in brief outline, were the successive steps in the erection of the new State. It only remains, to consider how far its constitution is the creation of the people, and to what extent it rests upon the only basis of free government—the consent of the governed. It embraced counties whose population at previous elections amounted to 47,000, yet we have seen that in both elections—by delegates to the Convention that framed it, and on its ratification, the entire vote cast was 19,000. It originally included 48 counties, yet delegates from only 35 appeared in this Con-

vention. Ten counties with a population of 60,000 never voted upon it at any stage or in any way; three others only indirectly through a Senator in the Legislature, and to these thirteen must be added Jefferson and Berkeley. Moreover, from these 35 counties there appeared members in the Convention who did not receive one vote in ten in the counties they assumed to represent. Braxton county with a vote of 754—cast 83; Barbour with 1,209—cast 469; Boone with 556—cast 78; other counties with from 1,500 to 2,000 votes cast less than 200; and this in sections of the State overrun by the troops, for Ohio county with 3,000 votes was represented in the Convention by a delegate on 600 votes.

The present constitution is therefore the creation of a minority, embracing scarcely a third of the citizens of the State. It includes 50 (old) counties only 35 of which had any voice in its establishment. Such was its inauspicious origin and the mode of its operation, which after all, is the practical question, has not been inconsistent with its beginning. Never ruler hands essayed to rear a fabric of State. Their single idea seemed to be to tear away whatever was characteristic in the old structure, and to add whatever they could from the State politics of New England.

DEODORIZING.—In view of the late action of the Board of Health of this city upon the proposition of Mr. Thomas Sewell for deodorizing and disinfecting the night soil, the publication of the following report of a committee of the Board of Health of Washington city, may not prove disadvantageous:

"Our committee 'on the investigation of the earth system of deodorizing night-soil' have the honor to report that they have studied many authorities on deodorizers, and have examined the certificates and the scientific essays on the subject of the earth deodorizing properties and earth closets, and have come to the conclusion that the earth system is by far the most superior and the cheapest.

This system is not a new one at all, and it seems strange that with such principles—superiority and cheapness—it has not always been the method adopted by every people of every nation on the globe. The law of Moses imposed upon the Israelites the duty of 'covering the blood of slaughter-houses with earth.' And in China, that strange country, where civilization seems to have attained the highest degree in certain times and the lowest in others, they have used earth for disinfecting night-soil from time immemorial.

Rosser, in 1831, offered earth united with unslaked lime, soot, powdered gypsum, &c., as a disinfectant for fecal substances, &c., garbage, &c. In 1858, Rev. W. B. Bowditch, of Wakefield, England, recommended to the agricultural society the use of dry-powdered clay to remove the impurities of coal-gas, house vessels, boxes, &c. Almost at the same time Rev. H. Moule, in Dorsetshire, had practically tested the deodorizing power of earth on night-soil, and from his exposition of the fact, the earth-closet system became generally adopted in England and in many parts of our country.

"The Medical Press of February 15, 1871 says: 'Experience has shown that the quality and condition of the earth employed in the closets have much to do with the success of the process, for pure or nearly pure sand has no deodorizing power; and the same is the case with chalk and other forms of carbonate of lime.—Peat also, although rather effective than sand or chalk, is not a good deodorizer; whereas, clay, or earth which is rich in clay, is well suited for the purpose. The degree of dryness is also a matter of considerable importance, as it seriously affects the absorbing power of the material; hence the necessity for selecting a heavy soil, like brick earth, which is loaded with clay, and then drying it by artificial means, in order that it may be powdered and sifted, for the purpose of utilizing its absorbent action to its fullest extent.'"

It is calculated that it required 44 lbs. per head per day to make of the night-soil solid, inoffensive compost.

The advantage of this system is acknowledged in England to be as follows:

1. The earth-closet, intelligently managed, furnishes a means of disposition of nuisances and without detriment to health.
2. In communities, the earth-closet system requires to be managed by the authority of the place, and will pay at least the expense of its management.
3. In the poorer classes of houses, where supervision of any closet arrangement is indispensable, the adoption of the earth system is invaluable.
4. It is cheaper and more salubrious than the water-closet.
5. It supercedes the water-closet, thus saving much water for the use of the city.
6. It saves the soil, which is so important in agriculture, instead of wasting it, and used to choke the sewers and fill the atmosphere with malarial.

In our investigations, we found that the prepared earth can be supplied to every household, without the charge of one cent. A box of this earth will be regularly supplied, and taken away, charging only the usual rates which have been allowed by law without deodorization.

This system will free our community of a nuisance dangerous to health—of a nuisance which has aroused the indignation of the people until they actually rioted against it. We, therefore, earnestly, urge its adoption.

Hon. and Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, son of the first Lord Leigh and brother of the present Baron, was married recently to Miss Frances Butler, daughter of the late Pierce Butler, Esq., of Butler's Island, Georgia, and Fanny Kemble, at St. Thomas' Church, London.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Aug. 10.—The market for Wheat is dull; receipts are largely in excess of the average, and prices have suffered a slight decline; offerings of 976 bushels white and 720 red, with sales of the former at 121, 120, 122, 123 and 127, and of the latter at 116, 117, 120, 122, 127, 128, 129, 132, 136, 137, 138, 140 and 142 for fair to prime. Corn is in light receipt, and the market may be quoted better; offerings of 414 bushels white and mixed, with sales of the former at 77 and 78, and of the latter at 75 and 77; offerings of 100 bushels yellow, but no sales reported. Sales of Rye at 90, 95 and 97, with offerings of 224 bushels. Oats are unchanged; offerings of 322 bushels, with sales at 45 and 46.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 10.

SUN ROSE..... 508 | MOON SETS..... 1009

SUN SETS..... 701

ARRIVED.

Steamer Express, Nickle, Baltimore, to J. Brothers & Co.

Steamer Wawaset, Fowkes, Carrioman, to Potomac Ferry Co.

SAILED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Mitchell, Norfolk, to M. Eldridge & Co.

Schrs C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Georgetown, and Chaplain, Jones, Havre de Grace, by W. A. Shoop.

Schr Port Royal, Derby, by American Coal Company.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Edward Slade, Super. hence, at New York 8th.

Schr E. E. Morrison, Smith, for this port, cleared at Boston 7th.

Schr Mary Ann Gwin, Flemming, hence at New Bedford 6th.

Schr Wm Slater Watts, hence for Boston, sailed from Annapolis 7th.

Schr Belle Crowell, Dennis, for this port, passed through Hell Gate 8th.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by J. C. MILBURN, Aug 10

EDUCATIONAL.

RAPPAHANNOCK MALE ACADEMY.

Washington, Va.
The session of this Academy commences on the 20th of September and closes on the 20th of June, 1872.

Students will be prepared for the University of Virginia and other Colleges, or for the business pursuits of life.
Terms: Tuition \$50; one half payable in advance, and the remainder on the 1st of February. The whole cost of board and tuition will not exceed \$100 for the session of nine months.

For further information, apply for circulars to Mr. Jno. G. Lane, or to Mr. M. Miller, Washington, Va., or to the Principal, care Col. C. B. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.

C. H. BARKSDALE, A. M., Principal.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY.

Lexington, Virginia.
The next session of this Institution will commence on the third Thursday (21st) of September, 1871, and continue without interruption until the fourth Thursday in June, 1872.

The instruction given includes Classical, Literary and Scientific courses, together with the Professional departments of Law and Engineering.
The entire expenses for the session of nine months need not exceed \$200 or \$250, according to the price of board. Arrangements are made for meeting, by which students may reduce their expenses to \$250 per session.

For further information address
G. W. C. LEE, President, or
WILLIAM L. LEE, Clerk of Faculty,
Lexington, Va.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Fairfax county, Virginia.

The 28th Annual Session begins SEPTEMBER 27th, 1871, and ends June 26th, 1872.

Terms: \$300 per session.

Catalogues sent on application to L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal, Lock Box 13, Alexandria, Va.

28 Residents of Alexandria supplied at E. W. Lewis's Bookstore, 102 King street, at 24th.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY.

Alexandria, Va.

The 32d annual session will begin on Monday, September 1st. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the Principal, "Dr. Wm. D. Alexander, Va.," or by calling at his office, 177 Prince street.

The advantages claimed for this School are the great experience of the Principal, who is assisted by an excellent corps of teachers; its comprehensive course of study, and the thoroughness of its execution; the possession of a large and valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus; an extensive cabinet of minerals, and a carefully selected School Library of a thousand volumes; and a thorough military organization and strict discipline.

His recent personal examination of the more improved methods of instruction lately introduced into the schools of the principal cities will enable the undersigned greatly to improve the system of teaching.

RICHARD L. CARNE, A. M., Principal.

BETHEL MALE ACADEMY.

Washington, Va.

Prepares youths for business, for College or for the University. Session begins 1st Thursday in September.

Board and Tuition \$175 per session of six months, payable half yearly in advance. No extras.

Locality unsurpassed for health and morality.

For further information and Catalogues address
A. G. SMITH, Principal.

W. W. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

J. L. BLACKWELL, SMITH, J.

Warrenton, Aug 1-1871.

BELLE HAVEN INSTITUTE.

Alexandria, Virginia.

The 13th Annual Session will commence September 25, 1871.

For Circulars, containing particulars, address
Miss E. L. GABBER, or
Miss A. B. TERRELL, box 111.

By 31-606m

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The session of this Institution commences on October 1st, and continues without interruption till the Thursday preceding July 4th.

It embraces thorough instruction in Literature and Science, and in the Professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

The expenses of the student, exclusive of text books, clothing and pocket money, amount to from \$365 to \$525 per session of nine months, of which sum from \$220 to \$250 is payable on admission. For Catalogues address
CHARLES S. VENABLE.

Chm. of Faculty, J. O. University of Va. Charlottesville, Va. 25-1m

LOUDOUN SCHOOL.

MIDDLEBURG, Loudoun county, Virginia.

V. DABNEY, Principal.

27 Circulars sent on application.

Loudoun co., Va. 25-60815

ALEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Third Annual Session of this School will commence on the third Wednesday in September.

In this School, youths are prepared for College, and are given the advantages of a liberal education, having ample reference and full particulars. Address either of the Principals of Alexandria, Va. Day scholars will be received as heretofore.

CHARLES S. TAYLOR, JOHN S. BLACKBURN, Associate Principals.

By 25-lawt29

Randolph Macon College,

ASHLAND, VIRGINIA.

SESSION OPENS THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1871.